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by the Imperial Government in renouncing the idea of a national memorial of the King—a step which the *Times* very aptly described as a gratuitous renunciation on the part of the Government of all initiative, participation or responsibility in connection with the matter.

As to money being often wasted on local memorials, have we not an illustration in the road round the island, constructed as a memorial of the jubilee of the reign of QUEEN VICTORIA? Or is it yet too early to say the expectations of the advocates of that memorial are never likely to be realised? This road was expected to facilitate the spread of the population and provide opportunities for recreation; it was expected to open out more building sites and thus add to the revenue of the Colony. The community of the day—now twenty years ago—were reminded by the advocates of this memorial that although they were better off in many ways than were the pioneers in the old time of the "Factories" and the "Garden" at Canton to which, and the muddy river, all foreigners were confined, yet was there not still in Hongkong a most painful sense of restriction, when they wanted to get outside the town? The old resident remembered the time when driving through the town possessed a charm which had become quite lost to it by reason of the continual growth in the population. It is on record that there was a time in Hongkong when "twenty carriages might have been seen gathered at the third turn upon the Eastern road, and parties of ladies and gentlemen on horse-back were daily seen." Old residents sighed for a return of these gay old times. "How delightful," they said, "would it be to see this beautiful exercise again in fashion, instead of long strings of ponies with their rugs on, taking walking exercise night after night all the year round." And one enthusiastic advocate of the road wrote to the *Daily Press* to say that with a road round the island, "a day's holiday would no more be a useless thing, but for all who can sit a horse, a most delightful opportunity of refreshment and much needed change. Every young lady in the Colony would then have her habit and she would not want for willing cavaliers." No longer would ponies be selling in the Colony at five and ten dollars each. This did not exhaust all that was said in advocacy of the road. What delight would be given to picnic parties who could go out East and return by the West? And what a delightful occasion this would give to cyclists—those young men who distinguished themselves at home in this "most graceful of pastimes," but whose cycles had been brought to Hongkong to repose in lumber rooms because the island roads discouraged the use of the machines. And there was, moreover, the prospect of much desired bathing facilities. "If this road were made we should have bathing machines with fresh and pure sea water and delightful sands. Swimming might then become a usual thing for both sexes in place of a rare accomplishment."

The pleasures of hope oftentimes greatly exceed the enjoyment of the actuality. We have long had the Jubilee Road, but alas! the enchanting visions of 1891 have failed so far to materialise. Distance lent enchantment to the view. There has been no appreciable augmentation of the Colonial revenue by a demand for eligible building sites on the Jubilee Road, the locality has not appealed to the European resident, and if the Chinese in other parts of the world "love to have little country places outside the town," they have not shown that eagerness to acquire sites on the Jubilee Road that they were expected to do. Nor does the road show any signs at all of becoming the Rotten Row of Hongkong, where all the young ladies of the Colony and troops of gay cavaliers daily take the air on prancing steeds; nor, again, can we say that the Jubilee Road has become a grand promenade to the sands. The sandy bays of the neighbourhood are still reached by steam launch, and yet swimming evidently is not so rare an accomplishment in the Colony nowadays as it was represented to be twenty years ago. Every night of the week during the hot weather dozens of hired launches may be seen in the neighbourhood of Blake and Statue Piers taking off scores of people who, having formed themselves into bathing parties, meet the expenses by a monthly subscription. Nor has the bathing machine made its appearance on the sands of Hongkong. In short, almost every expectation which influenced the decision to make the road, and drew from patriotic citizens the shekels necessary for the purpose, has failed to materialise. So also has that later dream of a tram service around the island: that will only come when all those building sites, already spoken of, have been taken up,

and when the population shows a disposition to troop away to the sands on the other side of the island. Trams follow the traffic. Now, if the funds subscribed for the road had been large enough to cover the cost of tram-lines and the maintenance of a service of cars, things might have been very different on the Jubilee Road. We do not suggest it as a matter for consideration at the present time: we resist the temptation to be facetious. What we desire to point out is that in the Colony of Hongkong nothing is being done to provide a further memorial of KING EDWARD because the Colony has no need which would justify the appeal at the present time, but we can safely say that had the Imperial Government undertaken to promote a national or imperial memorial the loyal Colony of Hongkong would not have been backward in giving it support.

The German mail of the 25th August was delivered in London on the 22nd inst.

The Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, 4,000 tons, arrived in port yesterday morning shortly after eight o'clock from Shanghai.

As a result of the besieging of the U. S. transport Warren Colonial F. G. Hodgson, chief quartermaster of the division, has inaugurated measures to have all army transports in the Philippines equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus.

The hearing of the charge of obtaining \$21 by false pretences from a number of villagers preferred against John Grant, formerly a surveyor in the Public Works Department, was continued at the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. R. Wood. One old woman said she had to borrow the dollar which defendant demanded for re-numbering her house. A number of witnesses was called and the case again adjourned.

The French Consul, M. Liebert, appeared before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday to prosecute four chair coolies for having refused to accept hire on the night of the 16th inst. Complainant, on leaving the Hongkong Club, asked the Indian porter to call two chairs, but the coolies would not come. M. Liebert then went out and the coolies on seeing him ran off, leaving their chairs. His Worship imposed a fine of \$2 on each bearer.

A BUILDING COLLAPSE EXPECTED.

The statement made in the *Daily Press* a few days ago that the several building collapses which had occurred could not but create a feeling of alarm among the Chinese population received confirmation yesterday morning when the residents in the four-storeyed house at No. 72, Des Voeux Road, situated at the corner of Chinese Street, informed the police that the building was about to collapse. The police at once communicated with the Public Works Department, and when Mr. T. L. Perkins and several assistants proceeded to the place it was found that there was good reason for the alarm which the inmates had expressed. The wall, which looked solid enough, was bulging in several parts, and such ominous signs could not be disregarded in view of the catastrophes which have occurred so recently. Meanwhile the inmates had removed to a place of safety, and the shop and houses were closed, preparatory to the building being shored up. The police were also in attendance to keep the public away from the danger zone. As the building authorities were afraid that in the event of a collapse the opposite structure might be damaged, the people were ordered to leave the upper storeys.

TANG SHAO-YI IN HONGKONG.

His Excellency Tang Shao-yi, the new Vice-President of the Board of Communications in the Chinese Government, came down to the Colony yesterday on a private launch from Hengshan, where he has been staying at his country home, and later left by the China Merchants' steamer *Kwang Lee* for Shanghai, en route to Peking, where he will take up his new position.

Notwithstanding that a number of Chinese had come down from Canton for the express purpose of entertaining him and giving him a right royal send-off, His Excellency declined to take part in any ceremony or reception. He transferred from the launch to the steamer immediately on arrival in port, about noon yesterday, and remained on the steamer, which did not leave until five o'clock.

THE NEW BOY.

The flying return visit of the Warwick Major Comedy Company brought a good audience to the Theatre Royal last night in order to witness the production of "The New Boy." This play was presented in a manner which brought out many screamingly funny situations and scenes, and it goes without saying that the large house enjoyed the evening's entertainment.

Miss George Corliss played the part of Nancy with her usual vivacity and charm, and with Mr. Kenneth Brampton as Archibald Rennick, was responsible for much of the fun. Miss Minnie Rayner as Mrs. Rennick filled a difficult rôle admirably indeed, while Mr. Rivington made a dignified Dr. Candy, and Mr. Stephen son was well suited as Felix Beach.

For stealing a set of links, a stud, a thimble, a knife and some money, of the total value of \$16, the property of Captain Aitken, Kowloon, a Chinese was, at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced to three months' hard labour.

TELEGRAMS.

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[BETTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS".]

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.
GENERAL BOTHA AND THE
PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A suggestion of General Botha's retirement has brought a shower of telegrams urging him to retain the premiership.

Especial concern is felt in Natal, where the prospect of a Merriman Ministry is much disliked.

THE PANAMA CANAL
FORTIFICATIONS.

COMMENT IN FRANCE AND JAPAN.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The decision of the American

Government to fortify the Panama

Canal has evoked comment in France

and Japan.

It is reported that the Japanese

Foreign Office has appointed a jurist

to investigate the international bearing

of the question.

THE TURCO-ROUMANIAN
CONVENTION.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The semi-official Press at Bucharest, while denying foreign exaggerations of the Turco-Roumanian Convention, admits that a Convention has been signed, and says it is an amicable rapprochement in the cause of peace.

PERSIAN REGENT DEAD.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran reports the death of the Regent.

THE TURKISH LOAN
QUESTION.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Reuter's News Agency learns from a reliable source that there is no truth in the report of an English group of financiers having signed any contracts connected with a loan to Turkey.

THE BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

FUITLESS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Conference which has taken place at Edinburgh between representatives of the shipbuilders and of the Boilermakers' Union has been adjourned without result.

A GERMAN DREADNOUGHT
DIVISION.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The first German Dreadnought division of four ships has been formed at Wilhelmshaven.

THE DALAI LAMA.

A BRITISH GUARANTEE OF SAFETY
WANTED.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Chinese Taotai, who has seen the Dalai Lama at Darjeeling regarding the situation in Tibet, is expected at Simla on Wednesday to confer with the Government.

It is reported at Darjeeling that the Dalai Lama at Lhassa strongly advise the Dalai Lama not to return unless granted a guarantee of safety by the British Government.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK REPORT.

The statement of accounts of the Russo-Chinese Bank for 1909 shows a total profit for the year of Rbl. 2,354,499.99. After deducting expenses, as well as interests due, and after reserving for doubtful debts, the Board of Directors propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent, and to transfer Rbl. 194,366.70 to the ordinary Reserve Funds; Rbl. 410,832.81 to pension, amortisation, remuneration and other funds, leaving a surplus of Rbl. 578,550.38, which the Board propose to carry forward to the year 1910.

His Lordship—What will you take against him?

Mr. Gardiner—I don't know what he can afford.

Defendant—I get \$25 a month, give my mother \$10, and have \$15 to support my wife and family.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 23rd September.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND
(ACTING PUISINE JUDGE).

A QUESTION OF SIGNATURE.

E. A. Aboody brought action against R. F. Daly to recover \$833.53 due on three promissory notes.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the plaintiff, asked his Lordship to take the case on Monday.

Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Bruton & Hett), who represented the defendant, said he might not be able to see his client by that time. He would do his best if the case was fixed provisionally for Monday.

Mr. Gardiner—it is a claim on three promissory notes given by Daly.

Mr. Hinds—The only point is that I don't know whether they were signed by him or not.

The hearing was fixed for Monday morning.

REPRESENTING A PLAINTIFF.

A case was mentioned in which Alla Dad sued Alla Ditta to recover \$351.23.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Hinds appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hinds said the defendant held a receipt from the plaintiff, and asked him to state that the plaintiff had not authorised this writ to be issued. The writ was issued by another man without the consent of the plaintiff, therefore he asked that the man who issued the writ should pay the costs of the case.

His Lordship (to Mr. Gardiner)—What about that?

Mr. Gardiner—I don't know, my Lord. I understood the case was in course of settlement.

Mr. Hinds—I have the receipt here, and I would ask your Lordship to question the man who issued the writ without authority. His name is Shara Din.

Mr. Gardiner—I happen to know Shara Din, and to know that he did not give instructions at all.

The hearing was adjourned for a week.

DISPUTED INTEREST.

Mela Singh brought action against M. A. Romero, a clerk in the Oriental Tobacco Co., to recover \$188.80 due on two promissory notes.

Defendant admitted owing the plaintiff \$100.

His Lordship—Did you sign the two promissory notes?

Defendant—Yes, but on one of them he only gave me \$60 instead of \$100.

His Lordship—You signed for \$100.

Defendant—I got \$100 altogether.

His Lordship—How much did you get on the promissory note for \$100?

Defendant—\$40.

His Lordship—Why did you sign for \$100.

Defendant—He gave me \$40, and promised to pay the remainder afterwards.

Plaintiff deposed that the defendant owed him \$160 for principal and \$28 for interest. He advanced \$100 on one note and \$60 on another, and there was six months' interest due.

Defendant stated that he owed \$100, and that there was only three months' interest due.

His Lordship—Did you get any receipts?

Defendant—No.

His Lordship—And you signed for \$160?

Defendant—Yes, but I did not understand the body of the promissory note.

His Lordship—You knew it quite well. How much interest is due?

Defendant—\$15.

His Lordship entered judgment for plaintiff, and ordered the defendant to pay the amount in instalments of \$15 monthly.

A DEBTOR TRIFICE.

Action was brought by Bagwan Singh against Lai Yung and two others to recover \$184.80 due on promissory notes.

Mr. Gardiner, who represented the plaintiff, informed the Court that the third defendant had just been served.

The three defendants admitted borrowing \$100.

His Lordship—How much was the note signed for?

SPORTING NOTES.

At Home it is said that in spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. Here it may be said that in the autumn he young man's thoughts turn to sports. It may be football, cricket, golf, hockey or tennis, but whatever its shape, sport or at any rate some form of exercise occupies a bigger place in the programme of most folks.

Cricket has already made a start, and as usual the military have led the way. Kowloon has had the benefit of a preliminary match, and Saturday's play revealed some fairly good batting, but a decided weakness in fielding. Practice at the nets is proceeding elsewhere, and in a week or so the game should be in full swing throughout the Colony.

Those interested in football have begun to get their house in order. The meeting of the League was interesting, as it showed that the Buffs, with their fine sporting traditions are willing to participate in the competition even though they cannot carry away the trophy. By the time the League matches are finished the new regiment should be here. They ought to be in time to enter for the Shield competition.

Those who have followed football for some time will note with regret that Mr. Frank Browne has given up the presidency of the League. This step is occasioned by his impending departure for Home or holiday, but it is to be hoped, and I feel quite sure, that the game will not lose his services on his return. A successor has been found in Mr. R. Hancock, who is well known in the realm of sport.

The most interesting event in local sport is the championship match to be played at Kowloon between Inspector Gourlay and Sgt. Pitt. The latter already holds the honour of being champion of the Police Club, but his success cannot be prognosticated in view of the fine game which Gourlay has played throughout the competition. The match for third and fourth prizes between Inspector Cameron and G. R. Edwards of Kowloon is not likely to take place, as the latter is indisposed. Mrs. Lyons will present the prizes to the players at the close of the match.

Kowloon Bowling Green having been selected for the final, the Club are taking advantage of the occasion to be "at home". The proceedings will have an added interest in the rink competition between two rinks representing each club.

At the meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Hockey Club the undermentioned gentlemen were appointed to act as a temporary committee:—Messrs. C. C. Hickling, L. A. Hamilton W. H. Vivesh, W. Smart and L. A. Breton, secretary.

Interport rifle shooting is another subject that should be engaging attention. Ridgeway are requested to note that practice for this match will commence to-day at King's Park Range at 2.30 p.m. An effort will require to be made to retrieve Hongkong's former position. Last year the local marksmen did not make a brilliant appearance, and good work will have to be put in to rival the record score of 955 made by the Singapore team.

The visit of the American Fleet gives opportunities for an exhibition of the great American game. Teams have been practising baseball during the week, and a match is to take place at Happy Valley to-day between teams representing the U.S.S. *New Orleans* and the U.S.S. *Albany*.

At the present time we are having a surfeit of aquatic sport. Scarcely had the Boys' Own Club terminated a successful meeting than advertisements were published announcing the annual meeting of the V.R.C. The foremost swimmers in the Colony, both short and long distance, assemble for this meeting, consequently the sports are invested with special interest. Following on the aquatic gathering of the Colony's mother sporting Club we have the harbour swim for the China Mail Cup, and then the Buffs will hold a meeting in the V.E.C. bath.

The V.R.C. sports opened on Thursday afternoon were continued yesterday afternoon, and will conclude this afternoon. To-day the finals will be swum off, and interport champions will compete with those good men who were not considered quite good enough for a place in the team which was sent to Shanghai. Some of them, however, have a record little inferior to most of the interports, and this will no doubt be proved in to-day's racing. The attendance of the Band of the Buffs should add to the pleasures of the afternoon, and no doubt many ladies will take advantage of the opportunity offered to be present. In fact, to-day may be considered the "Ladies' Day."

On Thursday the half-mile championship was contested, and as most followers of the sport anticipated, it was won by Tommy Logan, and very easily. With a free and easy stroke Logan went ahead from the start, and with the advantage of Claxton as a pacemaker the new champion rapidly increased his lead until he was so far in advance that it was practically impossible for any of the other competitors to overtake him. Had Claxton continued, it is quite possible that he would have gained the second place. It was evident that he was not "played out" when he stopped, but it was also apparent that he had no desire to cover the distance.

When Claxton dropped out in the fourth length he had a lead which Cooke, the third man, in all probability would never have made good, and as the former must have recognised this in the race, it can only be surmised that Claxton had not quite recovered from the injury to his leg which he suffered in Shanghai. Cooke, who maintained a steady pace throughout, made the mistake of allowing the leaders to gain too big a start at the beginning. He ought now to know that it is unprofitable to allow a swimmer of Logan's calibre to gain too big a lead. Had he endeavoured to keep him in hand from the start, the finish would doubtless have been closer than it was.

It is a long time since the nightly attendance at the V.R.C. has been larger than it has been this week. This is due to the appearance in the gymnasium of Roy Kinney, the American boxer who has accepted the challenge of Bill Lewis to meet in the City Hall on the 1st of next month in a 25 three-minute round boxing contest. Kinney has been working hard and has impressed many with his worth, but the general concensus of opinion is that he has not yet shown his hand. The American has many physical advantages over the local man, but notwithstanding, the latter has signed articles to meet Kinney in the American style—one arm free.

In these circumstances it may be inferred that Lewis has been at the American game before. It is scarcely likely that he would give away weight, knowing also that he is at a disadvantage in reach, and then agree to fight the visitor at his own game unless such was the case. The trainers of the local man, however, are not versed in the trans-Atlantic art, consequently Lewis is not getting the practice with which Kinney is favoured night and day at the V.R.C. Nevertheless, report says that he is doing well, and if he can conduct operations as well as he does when the conditions are a clean break, Kinney will find that he is up against a "tough proposition." The botting at present favours neither man.

According to the Manila *Cadence*—American Mr. S. McKnight of the Naval Yard (I don't know whether of the former city or of Hongkong) writes as follows concerning the second fight between Bill Lewis and Battling Sims:—"I witnessed the fight, and I firmly believe if the fight had gone on Sims would have won Sims did far better than last time while the fight lasted, and I must say that a foul should not have been given against Sims, for the tap he gave Lewis would not hurt a fly, and in fact Lewis fouled as well." It would appear from this that Mr. McKnight had a seat very far back or was short-sighted. Failing these alternatives, he must have been so greatly prejudiced against Lewis that he viewed the fight through jaundiced eyes. Sims, I venture to say, never met a more decisive defeat, or never more plainly realised the superiority of an opponent. Lewis was his master at every move of the game, and instead of fouling he allowed the even chances in which the latter could quite legitimately have been taken at a big disadvantage. As regards the "tap" Sims gave Lewis, had Mr. McKnight been more observant he would have seen that Sims tapped the white man at least four times before the break. What is more it was very evident that he did it purposely, and that his object was to save the knock-out blow which would surely have been dealt had the fight gone another couple of rounds.

OBSERVER.

LOCAL SPORT.

V.R.C. AQUATIC SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed yesterday, there was another large attendance at the V.R.C. bath in the afternoon, when the events on the programme of the second day were concluded. The results were as follows:—

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP.

First heat: A. V. Barros, oars 5 secs.	34.25 secs.	R. C. Witchell, scratch,	Dead heat.
2nd heat: J. A. S. Alves, receives 7 secs., 26.25 secs.	1		
Third heat: A. A. Alves, receives 7 secs., 34.25 secs.	1		
Fourth heat: C. H. Lyons, receives 6 secs., 34.25 secs.	1		

200 YARDS SCRATCH.

C. J. Cooke	1
H. W. Petersen	2
Time—2 min. 32.25 secs.	

Claxton also started in this event, but gave up early in the race. From the start it was Cooke's. In the fourth lap he had a big lead and he continued to improve it until the seventh, when Petersen gave up, evidently beaten for want of staying power.

RUNNING HEADER FROM SPRINGBOARD.

M.A.R. Souza	1
C. Humphreys	2
Master Ayres	1
Master Cyrus	2

BOYS' RACE.

L. E. Lamont	63 feet 10 inches, 1
FOUR LENGTHS HANDICAP.	

A. A. Alves	76 2/5 secs., 1
The decision for second place between Pereira and Peterson will be given to-day. Most likely they will have to swim again.	

The sports will be concluded this afternoon, when ladies will be admitted, and the Band of the Buffs will be in attendance.

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

TIGERS.

Some of the recent stories told of tigers and other wild animals would do credit to Münchhausen himself, but even the great Baron's imagination was not equal to the task of inventing a quadruped capable of leaping 30 feet in the air, or of digging holes in the ground with the power of steam-navy. It is therefore with something approaching diffidence that I write this article, having something of a regard for my voracity in the minds of the public, and also possessing something of fearfulness for a sort of irresponsible and mistaken sense of humour that is nowadays academic in Hongkong. However, let me assure the readers of this article that for once they will be treated to a few facts and authentic happenings—the rest I leave to their one and several judgments. To the question: "Are there tigers in the New Territory?" I answer: Yes, and further on I hope to bear out the truth of this statement. I also believe that few or any of these tigers are what might be called constant residents, and that they rather take the form of wandering predators who seek the warmth of our seaboard country during the winter months, retreating inland as the summer advances. It is almost invariably during the cold weather that such animals are seen, or stories of their depredations are heard of, while the summer months are singularly free from any such incidents and happenings. At the same time too much credence should not be given to Chinese tiger stories, as every and any mysterious and wandering nocturnal animal is classed by them generally as "Lu Fu," with a fine disregard for correct incident and detail. In addition to tigers there are wolves, who are also of a roving disposition, and there are also many wild dogs, offshoots of the common "wuk," left in villages deserted in the past through war, famine, and pestilence. There are besides a whole host of smaller carnivores—foxes, civet-cats, Burmese cats, etc., which are already too well known to call for special dissertation. Regarding tigers the following are a few incidents which have occurred in the New Territory, and which should help to convince the most sceptical that all tiger stories are not mere chimeras of the imagination.

In the early days of British occupation a Chinese farmer of the upper Pat Hoing Valley died, leaving a widow who daily bewailed her loss, short to better emphasise or advertise her grief, indulging in a prolonged fit of "jossing" at the village shrine with the usual paraphernalia around her—incense burners, joss sticks and candles, wine and a whole roast pig, the latter in two separate halves placed on two separate trays. One evening, just at dusk, she repaired to the village shrine, and while performing the usual genuflections she became aware of another presence. Glancing sideways she was horrified to see a large tiger in the act of lifting one of the halves of roast pig. (Here some of my critics may remark on the fine discriminating taste of the tiger in preferring dead pork to live widow, and they might even suggest that an *horde d'enfer* the tiger had swallowed Charles Lamb's essay on roast pig. Well, I am prepared for all that, but the story is true, nevertheless.) To continue. The widow promptly fainted, but presently her screams alarmed the villagers, who, hurrying to the shrine, were apprised of what had occurred.

The following morning endeavour was made to locate the animal, but its spoor ceased where it had gained the mountain-side. The pads of this animal were in size the full breadth of a man's hand. An Indian police sergeant, named Budha Khan with some other Indians, was in the neighbourhood of Nai Wai village, near Castle Peak; when he heard a great clanging and noise of shouting among some sugar-cane fields.

Hurrying to ascertain the cause of the noise he came upon a crowd of Chinese, villagers armed with bamboo, and beating gongs and blowing trumpets and conch shells.

The reason for this procedure was that two tigers had been seen prowling among the cane-brakes, and the villagers had adopted this plan of frightening them away.

The animals were presently seen emerging from the course of a small stream some 300 yards distant, and making towards the hills. The sergeant fired twice at them, but, being excited, only succeeded in wounding one of them slightly. The animals reached the hills and entered a large ravine, when eightfall put an end to the pursuit. The sergeant was a man who had often seen tigers, and whose description of the animals could be relied on. He described them as two full-grown tigers, evidently male and female, one of them walking with a slight limp.

The pad marks of the largest of these animals measured 4½ inches across. In portions of the New Territory where sugar-cane is cultivated the people also crush the cane, and boil the juice in a primitive way, which need not be described here. For this purpose they build a more or less temporary erection called a "Kau Liu," where the bullocks used in crushing the cane are also housed and fed. Generally these kau liu's work day and night, but it happens occasionally that all hands take a night off. During one of these occasions, a couple of youths, who were left in charge of a kau liu in the Shap Pat Heung, were awakened in the grey dawn by a "fearful rumble among the bullocks. Seeking the cause of the disturbance, they were startled to see two large tigers in the enclosure where the cane is stripped and dressed. The cattle, which were in an open adjoining shed, were almost frantic with terror. The youths lost no time in quitting the kau liu and raising an alarm, but before the sleepy villagers could collect their scattered wits or obtain firearms the animals had left the kau liu and made for the surrounding hills. Someone with a gun eventually arrived just in time to see the tigers disappearing into a deep, jungle-filled ravine.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been done at \$9 and \$9 and are still in request at the former rate.

Chartered Bank:—H. C. Powell's at \$13, and Watson's at \$14.

Bankers' Guild:—Feawick's at \$9, Peak Trams at \$13 and \$15.

Chartered Bank:—H. C. Powell's at \$13, and Watson's at \$14.

Shanghai Bank:—H. C. Powell's at \$13, and Watson's at \$14.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce:—H. C. Powell's at \$13, and Watson's at \$14.

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Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce:—H. C. Powell's at \$13, and Watson's at \$1

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAHLI PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER, and advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 35. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Press Code: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOXING!

AT THE CITY HALL.

On SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1910.
MAIN EVENT:
BILL LEWIS v. ROY KINNEY.
25 Three Minute Rounds
for a Purse of \$1,000.
4 Preliminaries.

Bookings and Plans at ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.
PROMOTER, R. H. WHITTAKER,
Hongkong, 24th September, 1910. [1107]

TO LET.
IN SHAMEEN, BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.
A SIX-ROOM HOUSE, situated in Central Avenue, suitable for Office and Residence.
For Sale Two valuable Ground Lots, Middle Avenue.
For particulars, apply to HEDBERT DENT & Co., Canton, 22nd September, 1910. [1106]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALAWAN."
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo—by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 29th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1910. [1]



TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of TIMBER, TIMBER MATERIALS, and SPARS to H. M. NAVAL YARD for one year from 1st November next.

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICE.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any Tenders, and of accepting any portion of a tender.

EDGAR WATTS,
NAVAL STORE OFFICER,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1910. [1040]

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a First Call of Dollars Ten (\$10) HAI PHONG CURRENCY—Dollars Ten and Cents Twenty-five (\$10.25) HONGKONG CURRENCY per share will be made on the Preferred Shares of the above Company on the 1st October, 1910.

Payment must be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, or to the INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION between SATURDAY, the 1st, and SATURDAY, the 8th October, 1910.

The Provisional Certificates may be sent in to Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, St. George's Building, for endorsement after payment has been made, on surrender of the Bankers' Receipts. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum will be charged on all unpaid calls after the 8th October, 1910.

For the Board of Directors,
T. F. HOUGH,
Chairman,
Hongkong General Purposes Committee,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1009]

CHEESE

CHOICE

CANADIAN STILTON.

60 CENTS PER LB.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.
[42]

GRACA & CO.

27, DES VŒUX ROAD.
Dealers in ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910, Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Cards, School and Shopping-Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited. [789]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYEING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 24th September, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th September, 1910, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1910. [1055]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 24th September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 24th September, 1910, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1910. [1018]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 8th October, 1910, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th October, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1910. [1000]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

M. CHARLES EDWARD ANTON has been admitted a member of our Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1910. [1097]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this Day appointed Mr. ARTHUR NILSSON as Partner in our Firm.

OLOF WIJK & CO., AGENCIES, LTD., Gothenburg, 1st September, 1910. [1090]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this Day been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for the SWEDISH ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

OLOF WIJK & CO., AGENCIES, LTD., Gothenburg, 1st September, 1910. [1091]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this Day been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for the SWEDISH ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

OLOF WIJK & CO., AGENCIES, LTD., Gothenburg, 15th July, 1910. [1093]

WANTED.

REQUIED by a FIRST CLASS MER-

CANTILE HOUSE (Export and Import) in Hongkong an experienced man of business to act as COMPRODOR. Good references and security to the extent of at least \$50,000 required.

Apply in writing to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 21st September, 1910. [1086]

WANTED.

LARGE AIRY OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS, as soon as possible, by a Long Established Mercantile Firm. Rent about \$200.00.

Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1910. [1094]

WANTED.

HOUSE at the PEAK.

Apply—

CHARI RUMAH,
Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 19th September, 1910. [1071]

WANTED.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Young Man (19), from Middle of November, Peak or Higher Level.

Please apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 12th September, 1910. [1043]

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1910 im OSTAATLICHEN LLOYD DER CANTON WEEKLY NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in den HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISELICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, den 15. Dezember, 1909. [1544]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die Bekanntmachungen aus dem diesseitigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1910 durch

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"

und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISELICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 16. Dezember 1909. [1537]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB PAVILION, on MONDAY, the 26th Sept., at 5.30 P.M.

A. E. ASGER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1910. [1037]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th September, 1910, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing Office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

P. S. JAMESON,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1910. [1098]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 5.15 P.M.

T. CHEE,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1910. [1067]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB will be held in the Board Room, at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Head Office, on WEDNESDAY, DAY next, the 28th inst., at 5.30 P.M.

A. G. RAVENHILL,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1910. [1105]

NOTICE.

THE DRAWING of 60 DEBENTURES of the CLUB GREMANIA, payable on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1910, will be held at the Club, at 6 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 29th September, 1910.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

For the Committee,

A. BUNE,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1910. [1088]

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Offices of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, Queen's Buildings, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS:

To receive the Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1910.

To elect Officers for the ensuing year.

And other General Business.

By Order,

S. P. WAR BROOK,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1910. [1099]

HONGKONG CLUB.

THE EIGHTEENTH DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue), \$100.00 each was held in the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1910, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:

1 313 760 1130 1479
36 338 789 1158 1538
34 349 794 1168 1585
98 466 798 1206 1637
136 576 957 1233 1694
155 582 952 1313 1740
156 608 1018 1340 1766
188 618 1023 1343 1784
191 630 1048 1361 1791
209 649 1064 1392 1805
222

A Medical Officer**Debility, Nervous Exhaustion**

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have proved the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I had had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists insufficiency of nerve force. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found nothing so suitable as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The certainty of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, it has unprecedented power, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine. I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and proved its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Nouralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternal Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fog	Hysteria
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.			

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Command to the Royal Family of China, H.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/2d, 2/- and 4/- Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/- size contains nearly four times the 1/2d size.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, Paralysis, Sclerosis, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaints, Heart Disease, Headaches, Dreams, Precipitate Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy is Nervous Debility and its kindred Evil is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle:

Health, Strength & Energy.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & Co.

BOVRIL

The Supreme Achievement in Beef Concentration.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO MEAT EXTRACT OR BEEF TEA.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office, the India Office, and is used in over 2,000 Hospitals.

BY APPOINTMENT TO



HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

[792-2]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.**THE ELECTRIC ORGAN-BLOWER.**

The electrically-operated organ-blower called the "Rotaphone," a new English apparatus, is designed to be attached to the bellows handle of any ordinary large organ. The handle is given its usual reciprocating motion by the rotation of a crank, which is driven through a chain and sprocket gear, by a bicycle wheel having a pneumatic tire. This wheel is turned by the friction of a hemisphere of aluminum, which is mounted on the spindle of a shunt-wound, constant-speed electric motor, and the rate is varied by swinging the motor on a vertical pivot so that the arc of contact of the hemisphere with the tire is altered. The speed change is automatic. A chain connects the organ reservoir with the swinging motor, and a spiral spring resists the swing of the motor, so that as the reservoir rises and falls the chain is drawn in or pulled out, thus shifting the arc of contact by its action on the motor.

PULLING CARE BY MAGNETS.

The magnetic wheels of O. Heinze, a Massachusetts electrician, are expected to give cars power to mount steep grades without a rack. The wheel contains four magnet coils, outside of which are four segments forming part of the tread of the wheel, and a ring of 12 per cent manganese steel is clamped between them and the wheel. By properly timing the energizing of the magnets, each succeeding section is attracted to the rail just in advance of contact with it, the current being cut off as soon as the contact passes. On a 15,000 pound truck, equipped with two 35 horse-power 550-volt railway motors, a traction due to weight, but with the wheels magnetized this was increased to 8,500 pounds, or more than 300 per cent.

PASSING OF THE BIG CHIMNEY.

The factory chimney will soon disappear. Mechanical draught is stated by a Leeds engineer to cost only one-sixth as much as chimney draught, and a new indicator tends to economy by showing both the pounds of coal and the volume of air used in making steam.

THE VICTORIES OF PEACE.

The war against mosquitoes—strange as it is, and at first ridiculed—is one of the notable modern contests. In 1897-8, Surgeon-Major Ross, then in the Indian Medical Service, traced the life-history of the malarial parasite in mosquitoes, showing how these insects convey malaria from man to man; and in 1900 Surgeons Reed, Carroll, Agramonte and Laseur, of the United States Army, proved that one species of mosquito—the *Anopheles culicoides*—is the sole carrier of yellow fever. The discoveries have made tropical lowlands habitable. Mosquito regulations have driven malaria from the Philippines and Panama Canal zone; and through similar measures Havana was reported in November, 1912, to have had no case of yellow fever for a year, although there were 1,214 cases, with 310 deaths, in 1910. In the yellow fever district about Rio de Janeiro, in South America, the fight has been strenuous one. In a new book, Sir Robert W. Boyce, Dean of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, states that Brazil had 4,952 deaths from yellow fever alone in 1898; but the practical application of the new knowledge reduced the deaths to 948 in 1904. Early in 1909 an effort was made to complete the work. Not less than 153,670 breeding places of larvae were destroyed, 850,575 miscellaneous water receptacles were examined, 44,343 reservoirs and 624,283 regular water containers were overhauled, as many as 914,650 sinks and water-closets were oiled with petroleum, and 2,545 cart loads of tin cans, etc., were removed from yards. A ton and a half of pyrethrum and 30 tons of sulphur were used. Labour had its reward, for when summer came, though it brought more than 45,000 strangers, the Brazilian capital was free from yellow fever.

A FEVERISH PULSE.

The pulse of a mouse is too rapid to determine by ordinary method. A late observer, F. Buchanan, has made the count by suspending the animal with fore and hind legs dipping in two separate solutions, thus forming part of an electric circuit connected with an electrometer, and photographing the instrument's oscillations on a strip of paper moving at known rate. In six mice the heart-beats averaged 670 per minute, the highest being 780. The pulsations are about 200 in the rabbit, 90 in the dog, 70 in man, 40 in the horse, and 30 in the elephant.

SWEET FLOUR.

A new beat flour, made in Belgium, is suitable for cakes, puddings and pastry. It has no beet flavour, and contains 65 per cent. of sugar.

WORD BLINDERS.

Individual failings will be considered in the educational system of the future. Inability to learn to spell has come to be regarded as due to peculiar brain organization—a lack in the brain centre, for the memory of words—and it has been found that in every 2,000 children in London schools there is one case of serious "word blindness." As such pupils may be highly intelligent, special training seems to be needed to make the most of their faculties. A German report mentions a family which has had no less than four word-blind members. A perfectly healthy girl of fifteen, who had gained high rank at school, could not spell ordinary words, either from dictation or memory. She could write single characters correctly, and could read a single series of musical notes and play the violin by note, but she could not read piano music. Through various aids to memory, she gained high general scholarship, though her errors in reading were almost incredible. The same inability to receive any mental impression of words existed in her grandmother, a woman of much education, and in her great uncle and a son of the latter.

THUNDERSTORM TELEGRAPHY.

At the new thunderstorm observatory of Signor G. J. de Guillen Garcia, in Spain

atmospheric discharges near and distant are recorded by a wireless telegraph instrument. Each discharge produces electro-magnetic waves like those used for sending wireless messages, and these may be detected when the storm is anywhere within a radius of 500 miles. This observatory increases the efficiency of the weather service, as all storms passing over Western Europe come from the Atlantic. The variations in the sounds heard in the receiver make it possible not only to give warning of the approach of the disturbance, but to form some idea of the course it is taking.

CUBA'S MINE OF PITCH.

The asphaltum deposit near the port of Mariel, Cuba, about 30 miles from Havana, has an area of over 2,200 acres, and borings have shown a thickness of 300 feet. It is overlain by 5 to 20 feet of soil. The 10,000 or 15,000 tons annually taken out for some years have made good paving, and with improved machinery this year's output is expected to reach 200,000 tons.

CHINA AND FOREIGN AGGRESSION.**HOW THE EMPIRE HAS BEEN REDUCED IN SIZE.**

The *Peking Daily News*, in a second article dealing with the annexation of Korea (we quoted the first article a few days ago) says:—"There is no doubt that the annexation by Japan of Korea shows what the Chinese Imperial Government has suffered from foreign aggression. For, was not Korea China's dependency? Was not Annan a tributary state to China? Was not Burmeh a vassal to the Celestial Empire? Was not Siam similarly related to China? Were not the Loochow Islands Chinese territory? One by one these dependencies either branched themselves off from the Mother-Country or were forcibly taken away from her. We see now in Siam an independent country. We see Burmeh under the Union Jack. We see in Annan the France of the Far East. We see Loochow a portion of the Japanese Empire. And now we see Korea fallen to the same fate. We see 14,000,000 Chinese compelled by force to become subjects of another nation. We say 14,000,000 Chinese—are they not the descendants of Kiatze, a Chinese noble, who founded the Korean Empire in 1122 B.C.? We see, 1740 miles of coastline—originally the property of the Chinese Empire—a property nearly as large as Great Britain—quietly changed hands. No country dares to utter a word of protest. Justice and the principle of international law must not exist. Might is right. All England can afford to say is, 'How far will Japan go?' But after all the country which the present changes affect the most is China."

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THE CRUSADE AGAINST DYSENTERY.

WISE WORDS BY A PHYSICIAN.

Among the pernicious diseases incidental to life in the tropic dysentery takes an important place. The reasons for this are many and varied. It is, however, unnecessary to enumerate them here. The great fact which every resident in these countries, and therefore every possible sufferer, has to keep prominently in mind is how to avoid this dread complaint in the first place, and, in the next, how to take steps to cure it should he be unfortunate enough to contract it.

Speaking broadly, no tropical disease is more pestilential than dysentery, for it undermines the health, depresses the nervous system, reduces the tone and vigour of the whole body, diminishes the mental energy, and, generally, interferes with the individual's physical power of resistance against disease. The result is that, unlike what happens in most other diseases, one attack does not act as a preventive, but rather predisposes to another, thus rendering the weakened system liable to still further invasions, until the condition of the sufferer is deplorable indeed, for he may be attacked by many after-effects like abscesses of the liver, dropsy, soury, and nervous affections of various sorts.

Bad as all this is, the patient's case is rendered still worse by consideration of the fact that the general nutrition of the body is lowered by life in hot climates, that the digestive system is therefore depressed as well as the vitality, so that he not only starts heavily handicapped in favour of the disease, but also heavily handicapped against the conditions which make for recovery.

In these respects dysentery may be said to resemble typhoid fever on the one hand, and malaria on the other, and the danger of both is too well known to need more than passing notice. As typhoid is due to ulceration of the small intestine, so dysentery is due to similar condition of the large or lower bowel, while malaria and dysentery are believed to have close relation, the former predisposing to attacks of the latter.

The treatment of dysentery, like that of typhoid, and, in great measure, that of malaria, is admittedly one of diet. Milk, the blandest of foods, was, until a comparatively short time ago, the sheet anchor of the physician. In the very acute stages of the disease many doctors are, however, opposed to its use, and many patients are not able to digest it, so that they grow steadily worse.

Happily, science has discovered a food-tonic which, as our physician has written, "possesses virtues of a very high order," and is practically a specific in the modern treatment of dysentery. This is Sanatogen. Its composition is well known, for it has been widely stated to consist of 95 per cent. of pure casein of milk, the substance to which that food owes its nutritive value, in chemical combination—not merely mixed—with 5 per cent. of Glycero-Phosphate of Sodium, the chief vital constituent of the nervous system. These two substances, in the combination in which they exist in Sanatogen, are so digestible that the preparation puts no strain on the most enfeebled digestive organs. All of it is absorbed or assimilated by the body, so that there is no residue to irritate the walls which are formed in the course of the disease and prohibit the giving of solid food.

Sanatogen is, therefore, universally prescribed even in the acutest stages of the severest cases, or it prevents deterioration in nutrition, and maintains the patient's power of resistance at a high level, thereby giving him a better chance of recovering quickly and without complications. More than that, cases which get worse under ordinary conditions rapidly improve when Sanatogen is added to the diet. One of the supremest values of Sanatogen is that it is not limited to restoring the health during or after dysentery. It is *actually a preventive* of the disease by strengthening the system so that it can withstand exposure to the infection.

Sanatogen can be obtained from all chemists. To meet the special needs of the dwellers in the Tropics, a booklet, "How to keep well in Tropical Climates," has been written by a physician who has practised for many years in the country, and it will be sent free to all who write for it mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS to Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong, who are also able to supply Sanatogen.

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FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

THE DISPOSAL OF COLOUR.

To be up-to-date at least two colours must be used in every frock, and these should not be blended, but rather arranged in dramatic and sudden contrast. Thus a cap will consist of two bands of white with a broad inset of black between them; a peach-coloured gown will have a cherry-bright hem and waistband; or an almond-hued coat will have daring insets of pale green, and a bold border of brown. Of course, this spells a revival in stripes, and accordingly we may expect light woolen fabrics for autumn wear to be frequently striped.

THE DRESS OF TO-MORROW.

The news that the hobble skirt is doomed is substantiated from Paris by the number of dresses without any hindrance to the skirt which are being prepared for September "parties du châssis." There is something rather lackadaisical about the outline of the dress of to-morrow. Although it permits of the waist being in the right place, the sensible Magyar bodice gives a very drooping effect to the whole, the moderate-sized muschroom hat adds to this, and the Claudio pleated collar of lace or net helps it out. When a loose-wrap-or-a-scarf completes the costume, as it very frequently does, the whole result is a little limp. The soft silks and foulards used do nothing to remedy this. Some of the prettiest dresses have skirts arranged in pleats at the side quite like St. Joshua pictures. The very short skirt is going out with the hobble, and the smartest autumn frocks rest on the ground all round. What syphilis we shall all appear when we don our flowing skirts! It will take a very ungainly woman not to seem graceful in a free skirt after a bound one.

FORECASTS FOR THE AUTUMN.

Stripes have never yet been in fashion without bringing spots with them. Consequently, one is safe in choosing anything from a pin-stripe to eight-inch bands of colour; from a pin-spot to a design that looks like the first drops of a thunderstorm on the pavement. With spotted fabrics a trimming of plain silk is always effective; with stripes embroidery does better, or any trimming which deals with lines, but not straight ones. Broderie Anglaise maintains its supremacy as an ornament for lighter frocks; sleeves are elbow-long, shoes are suede, waistbelts are "in" once more (patent leather, suede, or sash of ribbon with long ends at the back). Collars are still conspicuous by their absence, and there is a general absence of frilliness from all gowns that have pretensions to be in the mode.

THE NEW HAT.

Now that small hats are actually being not only heralded but made, sold and worn, in Paris, one discovers how difficult it is to deal with anything so flexible as fashion through the medium of anything so inflexible as language. We call the new hats "small" for the sake of convenience, and because the cleverest portmanteau word that Lewis Carroll ever made could not be packed with our real meaning, which is that we are now going to wear large-but-not-so-large-as-they-have-been hats. They do not protrude more than six inches beyond the head at either side, they are not more than eight inches high, the crowns are not over a foot wide, and so on. This change is put down to the season of outdoor and country life being here. Let us hope it will last. The inconveniences of the larger-than-it-has-ever-been-before hat were as numerous to the wearer as to her neighbours, and even the best-dressed woman got tired of having her pretty hair not only hidden but ruined.

THE BANDAGE TOQUE.

Really small toques are definitely reappearing here and there on courageous heads. They look so odd that one has to look twice to see if they really are so. Some of them are—for instance, one which reproduces faithfully in swathed strips of coarse linen, the head-bandages of a wounded soldier. Save that at one side it poises on the puffed hair, and finishes with a smart crook effect, the toque is exact. "Curious and curious," as Alice said, are the novelties of fashion.

TEAGOWNS IN THE COUNTRY HOUSE.

Teagowns have more opportunities of being seen and admired in country house life than in town. Their character is gradually altering, and they are much less elaborate than they used to be. Excessively long trains have gone, and the over-elaboration of the teagown is a thing of the past. It now shares with the rest-gown the admirable quality of being readily donned and doffed. The innumerable fastenings of its predecessor of a season or two since made it a work of time to get into it, but the cleverness of our modistes has removed this inconvenient characteristic. The teagown of the moment is composed of very light and diaphanous materials, chiffon, mignon, guaze, and silk voile of the lightest texture.

THE VOICE OF MOURNING.

The voice of mourning, which still lasts among many who have no connection whatever with the Court, renders grey and mauve next favourites after white, and the fancy of the hour is for veillings of one tint over another. There is a particularly bright pinkish tone of mauve that looks extremely well under grey, and this is frequently exploited in the teagown. It is certainly far more pink than mauve, and is sometimes called rhodocelion.

A LOVELY TEAGOWN.

A gown in this mixture is so closely pleated that it clings into the figure with all the tightness of the present mode. These pleatings are set into a deep yoke of exquisite embroidery in floss silks wrought in a design of wisteria on Indian gauze lined with silver tissue. Immediately below the yoke is a deep band of dotted satin the same pink-mauve as the under-vest of the gown. This is again lightly veiled with silver tissue, and forms a brilliant belt of Empire shape. The gown looks down the back, and can be got into in two minutes.

AN INCONVENIENT FASHION.

This fastening down the back is an irrational and extremely inconvenient fashion to which no woman of average sense would submit if she were not forced into it by the even greater inconvenience of having to look different from everyone else if she were to protest practically against this silly mode. It is all very well for those fortunate enough to possess ladies' maid's to have their fastenings on the back, but these form a minute proportion of our sex. The rest of us are dependent upon extraneous aid, and often of the unskilled order. Which of us does not know what it is to have fumbling fingers working at our hooks and eyes or buttons, knocking us frightfully all the time, and then, after long minutes of patient endurance, to hear a voice remark: "Oh! I'm, I've gone and done you up all crooked." What man would submit to have his garments fastened up the back? And why should women? It leads us into false appearances that seem to convict

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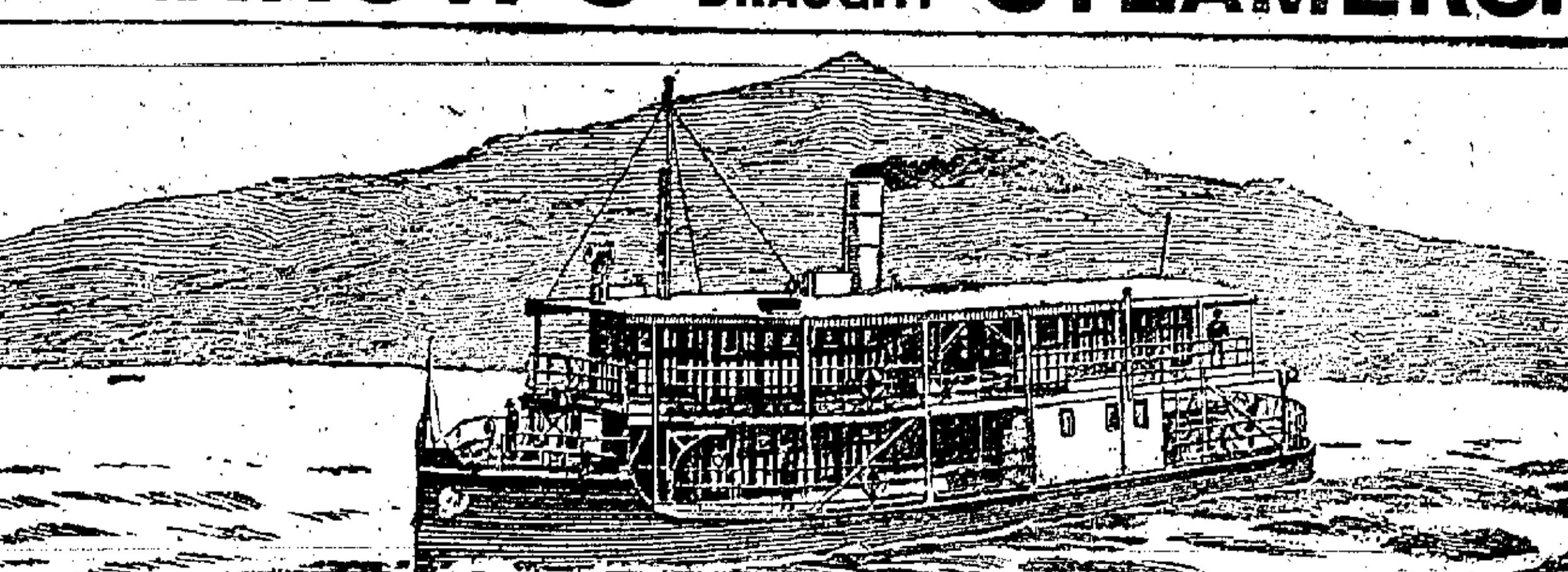
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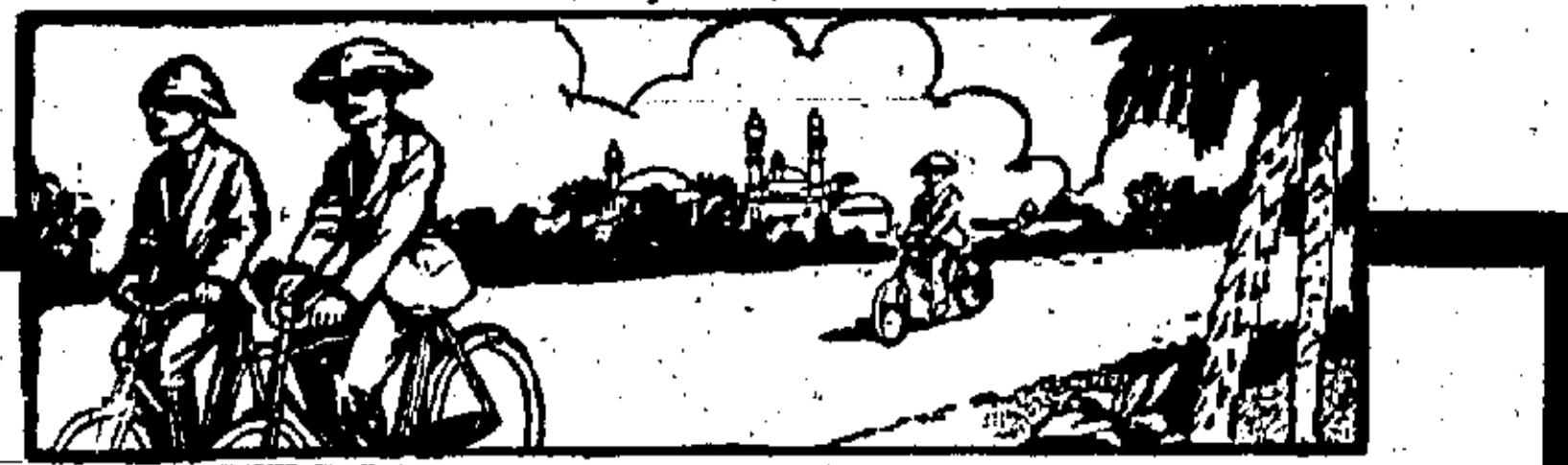
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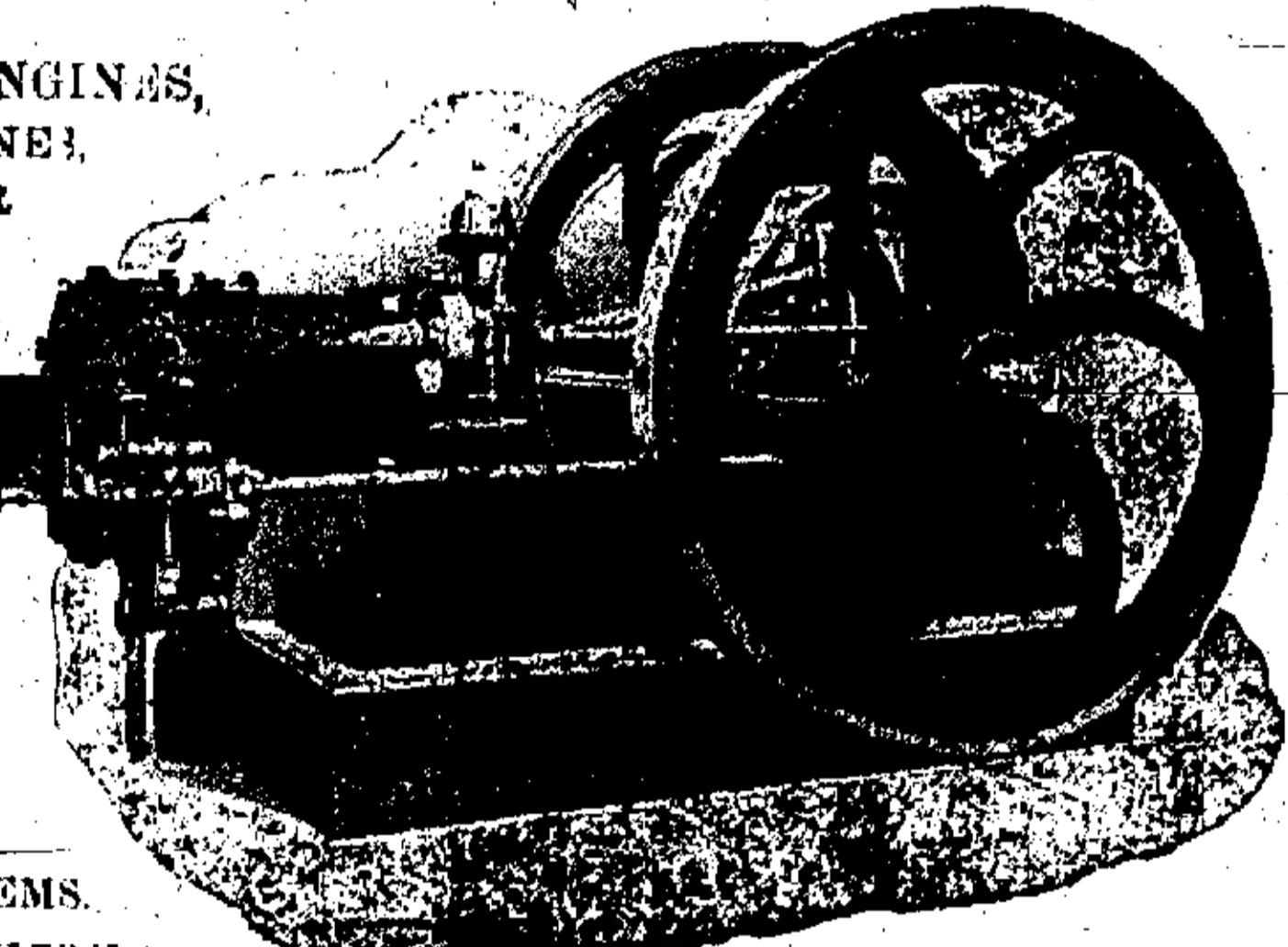
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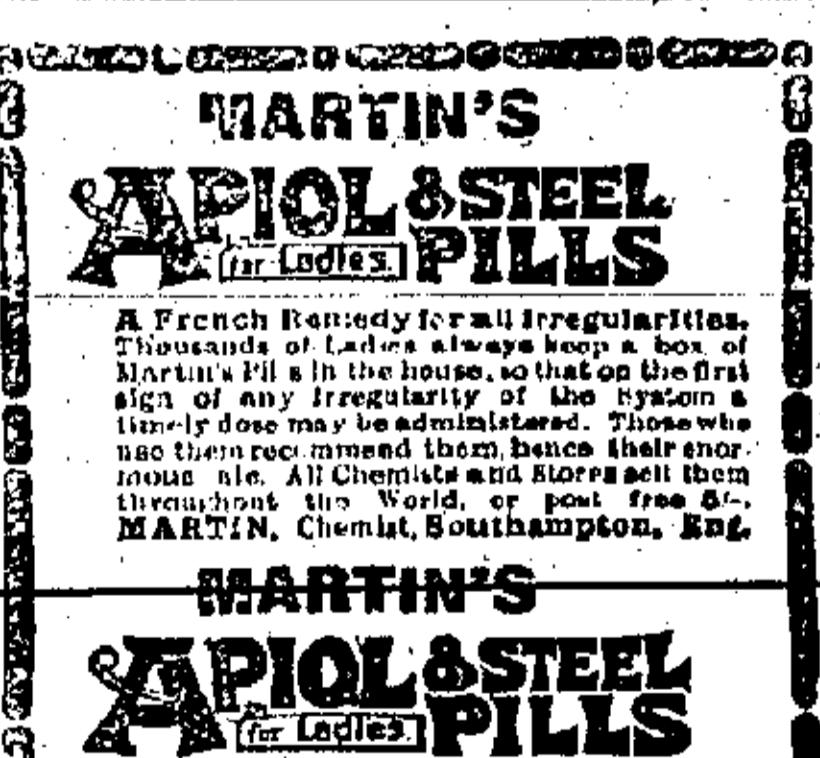
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THE ESCAPADE.

BY
HELEN MATHERS
(Author of "Comin' thro' the Rye," "Cherry Ripe," etc.)

When Oliver Bent visited Ireland for the first time, he found it the very reverse of that "distressed country" whose ill and poverty he had so often heard lamented. Everyone was good-humoured, light-hearted, nothing mattered save to go gay, and life was more or less a picnic in which minor accidents did not count, but were lost in the general jollity of the occasion.

Perhaps one wild Irish man contributed to his exhilaration of spirits more than he knew, for his and her tastes were identical, both loved horses and sport better than anything on earth—a great deal better than men or women, as each frankly confessed to the other, and while the man's chief joy lay in steeplechasing, the girl's was in hunting across the typically stiff hill of country. Indeed she had only one regret that the time was not winter, when she and Oliver could have risked their necks to their hearts' content. He wanted one thing only, and this he seemed likely to get when Norah casually announced one morning that there was to be a race-meeting in the neighbourhood the following day.

But when Oliver showed extravagant joy, she turned her head away, and nearly choked, knowing better than he did what Irish "racing" meant, and for his reputation had preceded him, under what different conditions he usually rode.

"I could easily beat them myself," she said when she had composed her features, "so you will have no trouble."

She said "trouble," and it was her brogue, her lilt, and the winning ways that are supposed to belong solely to those feminine women to whom the horse is a sealed book. Yet she who loves and understands all animals is twice as womanly as she who does not.

"I'd like to see you ride a race," he said with twinkling eyes.

"And sure, if I could see myself do it, I'd die happy," said Norah. "It's Tom Craddock who won't let me—now could you ever understand a girl wanting to marry her brother-officer until Tom had left the regiment on his marriage, and this was Oliver's first visit to the newly-made bridegroom."

"I'd like to ride—and beat you," said Norah, "but Tom carries it so far he won't let me attend the race-meetings about here! I'm about tired of being a woman in this world, and am resolved to see you ride a race."

Oliver chuckled.

"Your sister seems very happy," he said, "and Tom Craddock's the best of chaps"—they had been in fact brother-officers until Tom had left the regiment on his marriage, and this was Oliver's first visit to the newly-made bridegroom.

"I'd like to ride—and beat you," said Norah, "but Tom carries it so far he won't let me attend the race-meetings about here! I'm about tired of being a woman in this world, and am resolved to see you ride a race."

Her voice was tragic, with an undercurrent of revolt, and Oliver felt very sorry for her, but concluded that Craddock had his reasons.

"Full of spirits, I suppose," he said, "inside and out, the boy. I mean—not quite so quiet as at Sandown." I'd better see Craddock about that mount,"—and again Norah stifled her laugh.

"He's in the house," she said, and watched Oliver striding away in such haste that he had actually forgotten her.

He was lean and strong, and fine, the kind of man to look splendid in racing get-up, she thought, and she sighed as she thought of how fit life would be when he departed. Meanwhile she would give the word to see him ride, and how was she to do it? If Tom, with his sister to back him up, forbade her?

For awhile her bright face clouded, and she stood lost in thought, then suddenly an idea struck her, and clapping her hands, she burst out laughing, and ran into the house.

At luncheon Tom Craddock carelessly avoided her eye when the preliminaries for Oliver's mount were discussed, probably he knew there was anger in it, quite as much on Oliver's account as her own. Now Tom loved a joke, and promising himself enormous fun at the meeting, he presently arranged Oliver's entry for the "flapping match" with as much dignity and circumstance as if it were for the Grand National itself.

"It's a shame," cried Norah, in a fierce aside to Tom later, "to lot one of the finest gentlemen in England into that vulgar crowd—probably he'll refuse when he sees it."

But Oliver, the keenest boy on racing that ever lived, did not look, or feel, like refusing anything, when on the appointed morning, he and Craddock departed for the station, Oliver carrying a cutting whip strapped alongside the kit-bag containing his boots and breeches. But he did not forget to glance up at her window in search of Norah, who had disappeared immediately after breakfast, apparently in a very bad temper. When they reached the station, and many were the remarks passed on the "gentleman-jockey and the Sassenach on 'all' by racegoers, with great difficulty they scrambled into a carriage, already filled to overflowing, though a wit in the far corner, whose position and comfort no amount of incomers could a-sail, politely invited all and sundry to "sit deep in, and here's room to spare, and we love company!"

After an hour's run they arrived at their destination and were hustled out of the train, and walked up the main (and only) street of the place.

A crowd at the far end attracted them, in the midst of which two men and a woman were performing weird dances on a raised platform to the accompaniment of most remarkable music by the village band. This was the first stage of an Irish pig competition, and it appeared to form the chief attraction of the "race" card. The participants of the competitors were assembled in force, armed with suitable missiles with which to discourage aspiring and daring rivals, and each party made it abundantly and brutally clear to the judges which was meant to win the first prize, a remarkably lean and degenerate looking pig.

An elderly lady of mature charms, unblushingly displayed, was winning easily, and Oliver was just thinking how Norah would have laughed, when a remark dropped by one of the judges reflecting on her ancestry, made her relinquish her steps to violently eject him from the platform, and had his full not been caused by a considerable member of the Irish constabulary who was standing below, it is probable he would have broken his head. In the event, he was run in for assaulting the police, and marched ignominiously off, pursued by abuse so vitriolic as to enrage Oliver's vocabulary with several new swear-words.

Being somewhat overcome by her exertions, she had recourse to a flat bottle which lay concealed in the bosom of her gown, and loudly demanded if there were any more judges who cared to dispute her claim to the pig. When two of the officials had the temerity to argue the point, she fell to weeping over the pig, declaring that if he was no better judge of "sheep dangal" than those acting in that capacity, she was no judge herself, begorra!

It became pretty obvious to Oliver when he saw the "course" that the meeting was quite informal one, though he was little prepared for the complete informality which later characterized the proceedings. A small field on a steep incline with the finish down hill, and surrounded with highish stone walls, was the scene of action, and the judge's box was a small replica of the

dancing platform they had lately seen, being already occupied by one or two worthies who were amusing themselves by pelting those below with such portions of their luncheon as they did not require.

Across a small lane stood a schoolhouse, temporarily turned into a weighing room, and the playground formed the paddock, in which might be seen a few horses of varying description, one or two looking as though they might once have associated with blood relatives, and others as though they had lately pulled an outside car, and were living in hope of a meal. Things were now beginning to dawn on Oliver, and turning a bitterly disappointed face to Tom, he remarked:

"I don't think I'd better ride here, old chap. Looks to me rather like a 'Flapping' Meeting, and I don't want to lose my qualifications for riding at home, you know; let's go and inspect the runners."

They made their way to a corner of the ground, where a group of sportsmen were talking excitedly as to the points and otherwise of weedy thoroughbred, and as the two men approached, Oliver gripped Tom's arm, and pointing to a robust little man standing near the horse, exclaimed, "I do believe that's his jockey, but good Lord, what a kit!" The man grasped a remarkably thick stick in one hand, and with the other was busily engaged in trying to make a coloured shirt tucked into his trousers, and remain there. When he straightened himself, he exposed several inches of bare skin, while his jacked flattered gaily in the breeze, refusing to be controlled. A cleric's cap completed his attire, and had his rig-out come from Newmarket itself, he could not well have appeared prouder of his appearance.

The first race was timed for one o'clock, but the start actions of the big competition proving too much for the populace, it was postponed indefinitely, and 2.35 had struck before five runners were weighed out and at the post. With diffidence, I say at the post, for only three were really there, the other two having started on what was intended to be a preliminary canter, but which had resolved itself into a dash across country, owing to the inability of either jockey to stop his mount.

A stone wall with a ditch to its depth settled the matter, though it took some time to capture the horses, while the two riders remained more or less where they fell, exchanging compliments that displayed a marvelous knowledge of each other's family history.

A little off the three were all at the post, and in point of attire were if possible inferior to the jockey whose costume had given Oliver Bent his mount.

"Your sister seems very happy," he said, "and Tom Craddock's the best of chaps—they had been in fact brother-officers until Tom had left the regiment on his marriage, and this was Oliver's first visit to the newly-made bridegroom."

"I'd like to ride—and beat you," said Norah, "but Tom carries it so far he won't let me attend the race-meetings about here! I'm about tired of being a woman in this world, and am resolved to see you ride a race."

Her voice was tragic, with an undercurrent of revolt, and Oliver felt very sorry for her, but concluded that Craddock had his reasons.

"Full of spirits, I suppose," he said, "inside and out, the boy. I mean—not quite so quiet as at Sandown." I'd better see Craddock about that mount,"—and again Norah stifled her laugh.

"He's in the house," she said, and watched Oliver striding away in such haste that he had actually forgotten her.

He was lean and strong, and fine, the kind of man to look splendid in racing get-up, she thought, and she sighed as she thought of how fit life would be when he departed. Meanwhile she would give the word to see him ride, and how was she to do it? If Tom, with his sister to back him up, forbade her?

But he was too late—they were off, and tears of laughter were rolling down Oliver's face, soon to be changed to blank astonishment when, on the horses completing the first round, the man on the favourite clapped in as though he had gone the course with the others. This proceeding, though clever in design, had such an infuriating effect on the other riders that two of them, turning round to abuse him, lost their balance, and fell off, lying on the ground considerably more frightened than hurt, and there's where they would have stayed till the remaining competitors came round again, and galloped over them, had not the two Englishmen seized the opportunity, by main force, and dragged them to one side, whereupon one of them demanded to know what they meant by interfering, and was provoked to blow by his friend informing them that he was drunk, as usual."

Deep in thought he stepped through the open window into the garden, and Kitty Craddock nodded her head sagely, as she looked after him. "Tom, she said. "I think Oliver Bent is falling in love with her."

"A jolly lucky girl she is, if that's the case," said Tom. "Oliver is one of the finest examples of the English sporting officer I've every known. Some big pot at the War Office said that the cross-country riders made the most efficient soldiers in the army, and that hunting and sport of all kinds should in every way be encouraged. If we had sent the pick of our sportsmen out to the front, perfectly mounted, to chase the Boers there as they chased the fox here, we shouldn't have cut the ridiculous figure we did, or smart with our pockets as we are smarting now."

"That income-tax," murmured Kitty, "and when half-of us have not an income, too!"

"Norah will want a light hand," said Tom, "but that is just what Oliver Bent has with horses—who are awfully like women!"

"Thank you, Tom," cried Kitty with spirit, "but the real truth is, that half of you don't know how to ride!"

Tom went over and kissed her, laughing:

"Yet you are sound in wind and limb," he said, "and happy," he added softly, and kissed her again. "But I doubt if our wild Irish girl will give him a chance of catching her? Still, if the Kylemore Pass doesn't do it—as it'd do for us."

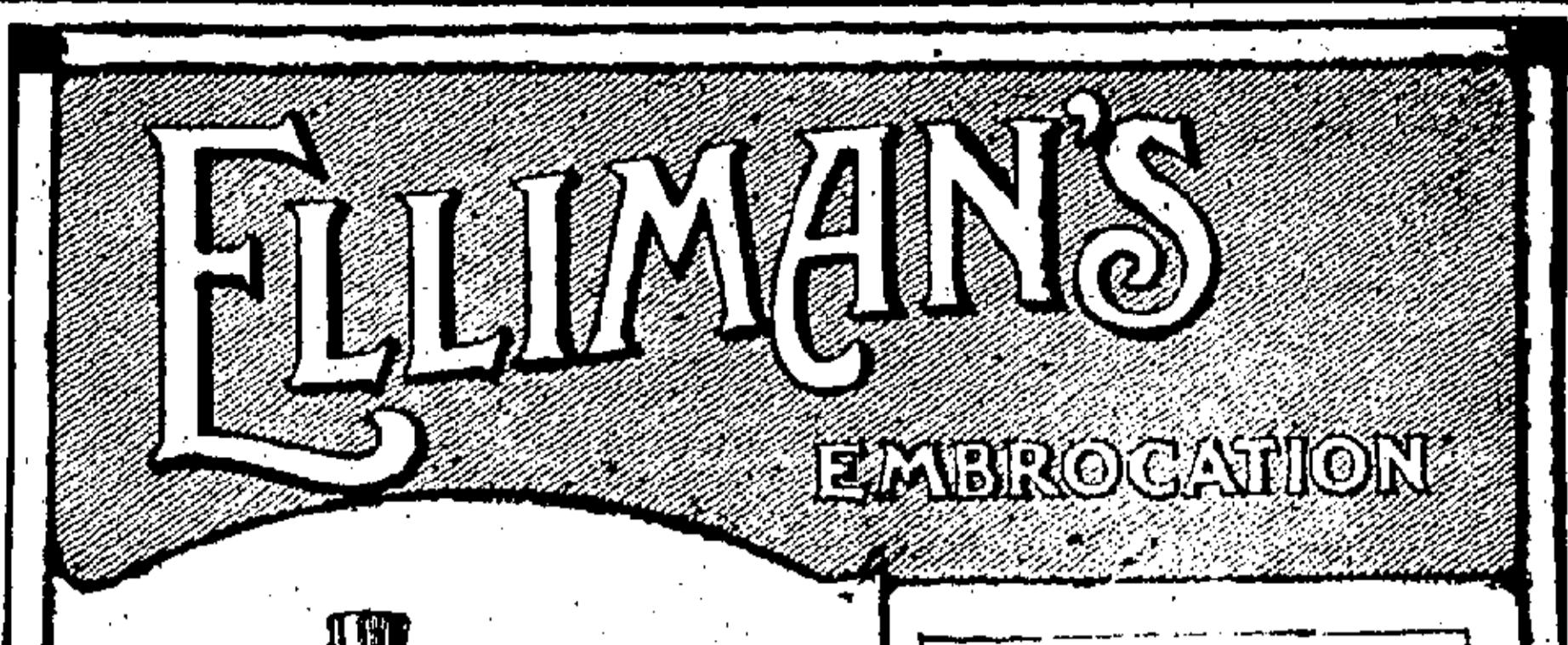
Kitty's eyes grew tender:

"We'll send them there," she whispered. "It's not three miles from where we are going to stay."

"I know," said Tom. " Didn't I woo you at that very house? History repeats itself—least I hope so, in this instance."

On the following day the three started for Connemara, but though the house to which they went was full of guests, the young people naturally broke up into pairs, Norah availed every opportunity to be alone with Oliver, playing more tricks off him than the most skittish chessmate he had ever handled.

Kitty intrigued in rain, but one day, the very last before he was to return to England, she contrived to send them out riding together.



Pain arising

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Strains of the Legs after exercise, is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman E.P. booklet 96 pages, (Illustrated) which is placed inside carton with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/-, 2/- & 4/- The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the bath is beneficial.

Animals

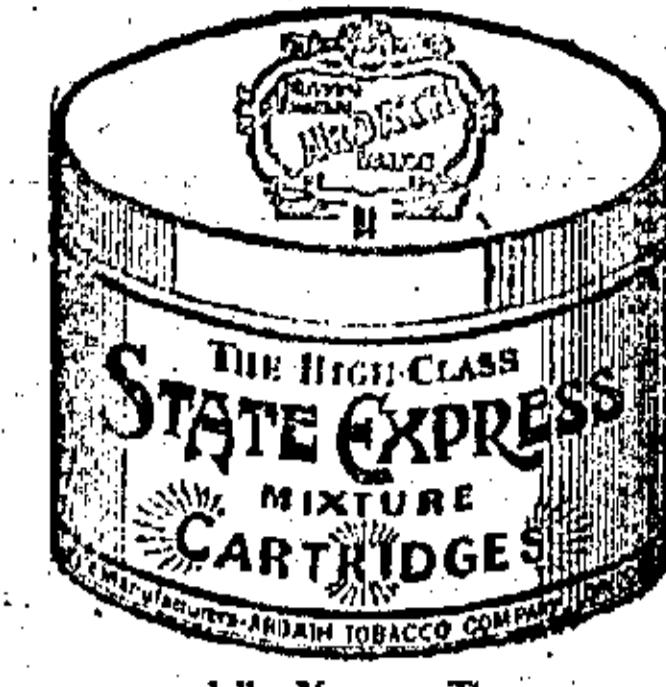
Aliments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (Illustrated) given in the Elliman E.P. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappings

CARTRIDGES.

The NEW High-Class

STATE EXPRESS

MIXTURE.
CARTRIDGES

A Blend of rare Tobacco, stored in bond for many years.
A Revelation for old Smokers, Rich in flavour and of delicious aroma.\$1.00 per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Tin.

Sole Manufacturers: ARDATH Tobacco Co., LONDON.

CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Company's Steamship

"INVERESK,"
having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in Godown, where they will be examined at 10.30 A.M. on the 24th inst. No claims will be admitted after goods have left the godown, nor will they be recognized if not presented within 10 days of vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents
Hongkong, 19th September, 1910. [1077]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on the 24th inst. No claims will be admitted after goods have left the Godown, nor will they be recognized if presented after 10 days of vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents
Hongkong, 19th September, 1910. [1078]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN,
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"COBLENZ,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 1st Oct., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1910. [5]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN,
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 1st Oct., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1910. [5]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"C. FERD. LAEISZ,"
Captain Kniesel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary is given to day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on cargo:

Ex.s.s. "President Lincoln" from New York.

Ex.s.s. "Germania" from Gothenburg.

Ex.s.s. "Kite" from Stettin.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd September 1910. [1104]

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

BEWARE OF FAKE imitations.

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TODAY AS IN 1755.

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

THE UNVARIED WHISKY.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWASHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS o TAKASIMA,
OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZU,
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HONGKONG, HANKOW.Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI"
Codes, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.AGENCIES—
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: MOSSE, GEARING & Co.
MANILA: MOSSE, MACONKEY & Co

For particulars apply to

H. OISHI,
Manager,

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

LABUAN COAL

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LABUAN COAL
FIELDS Co., Ltd., who are prepared to supply
FRESH COAL straight from the Mines.
Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch
Telegrams: "Labuan Labuan".

BRADLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [531]

A LING & CO..

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

"I REGARD IT AS A DUTY."

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN'S APPRECIATION OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR HAVING CURED HIS SISTER OF PERNICIOUS ANEMIA.

During an interview accorded to a representative of the Press, The Rev. Wilfred Tutton, Pastor of the Congregational Church at Swinton, Yorkshire, kindly permitted publication of the following appreciation of the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"You will readily understand that I am not anxious to allow my personal affairs to appear in print," said he, "but I regard it as a duty to let the facts of my sister's cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills be made public.

"I can certainly vouch for the gratifying results attending the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills treatment," continued the reverend gentleman. "My elder sister suffered acutely from Pernicious Anemia; indeed so ill did she become that we feared she was in a decline. I am, of course, unable to describe to you in detail the symptoms which caused her so much suffering, and no so much concern, but I can tell you she was languid and depressed; was seldom free from distracting headaches, and her nerves were thoroughly unstrung. Her complexion was pallid and from a healthy girl she steadily got so weak that she was unable to take sufficient exercise. Her feet were often broken and fatigued, and aches in the morning fatigued and nervous and totally unfit to discharge the duties peculiar to her station. Food invariably disagreed with her, causing nausea and flatulence, even the light diet caused acute pains in the chest and shoulders.

I need hardly tell you that she had the best medical advice obtainable; at one stage of her illness she had the services of eminent doctors for six months. They all agreed that my sister was suffering from Pernicious Anemia; it is to say, practically she was incurably bloodless. Apart from the treatment prescribed, she took many remedies, but it was all unavailing, until my sister gradually sank, and at last we were, as I have said, afraid that she was actually in a decline.

At this critical and anxious stage of her illness, our attention was drawn to the many cures effected in cases needing New Rich Blood by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the got a supply. The treatment was extraordinary in its effects. After taking a short course of these Pills my sister lost much of the depression which had afflicted her; the headaches decreased in severity, and her nerves were strongly braced up. Refreshing sleep came to her, and her appetite returned. Instead of being fatigued and languid she became stronger and vivacious, and could partake of her meals without any distressing after-effects.

"There can be no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People infused new blood into her system, and as she continued with the treatment all the symptoms of Pernicious Anemia left her completely, in a word, she regained her health; what is equally important, the cure has been permanent—for though it is some considerable time since she was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, she is still in the enjoyment of excellent health. Under all these circumstances I feel justified in permitting the particulars of my sister's case being published, and trust that it may be to the advantage of others who are victims of Anemia or other debilitating ailments."

THE DR. WILLIAMS' WAY.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure because they make Good Rich Blood in abundance. In both sexes they have cured Anemia, General Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion, Eczema, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases, and Paroxysms. Obtainable from most medicine dealers, also direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.'s Head Office for China, 54, Szochuan Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles for \$8, post free.

CHURCH SERVICES.

PEAK CHURCH—Holy Communion 8 a.m. every Sunday.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 16th Sunday after Trinity, September 25th. Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Festal Vespers, One Low, Psalms of the 25th morning; To Dawn, Russell, Hayes and Shairer; Jubilate. Ayrton, Hymns 201, 280 and 391; National Anthem. N.B.—Psalm 119, verses 33, 41, 42, 46, and 67 in unison. Litany (12.15 p.m.) Evening (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Ferial Psalm; or, on the 25th evening, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. Stamford in B flat; Anthem, "Sun of My Soul"; Turner; Hymns 335 and 256; Dresden Amen; Voluntaries, Elizabeth's Prayer ("Tannhauser"); Wagner; March in G—Smart. N.B.—Psalm 119, verse 76, 78, 81, 83, 89 and 94 in unison.

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Nathan Road, Kowloon. 1st Sunday after Trinity, 25th September, 1910. Holy Communion at 8 a.m., Morning Service at 11 a.m., Children's Service at 8 p.m., Evening Service at 6 p.m. Services on Sundays—Holy Communion on 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays of the month at 8 a.m., on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at noon. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m., Evening Prayer at 5 p.m.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Minister: Rev. C. H. Hitchings. 11 a.m. Worship, Hymns 1, 302 & 210, Chant Magnificat (Barney); Anthem, "Ye shall dwell in the Land" (Shiner); 12 noon, Communion. Hymn 25, 6 p.m. Worship, Hymns, 160, 445 (461), 101 and 351.

RUBBER PLANTING IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS.

From a perusal of the resolution of the Bombay Government on the prospects of rubber cultivation in that presidency, we note that the experiments hitherto conducted there have not proved successful. Expert opinion seems to be divided as to the reasons for failure. While in some quarters it is held that rubber planting in certain selected areas will pay, several experienced forest officers maintain that the climatic conditions in the Bombay forests are totally unsuitable to the growth of rubber-yielding plants.

In spite of these conflicting views, the Government has, however, decided not to wholly abandon the experiments, and ten acres of land, which have already been cleared, are to be planted with Para rubber in the Gersoppa forests, the work to be placed under the charge of a competent supervisor. Of course, climate and soil are the principal factors in successful rubber planting. While it is possible that average rainfall and humidity might prove sufficient for the growth of rubber in the Gersoppa area, it is feared, says Commerce, that a prolonged drought may cause the death of the great majority of the plants. When efforts are made, however, to conserve the moisture in the soil by proper cultivation, Para rubber trees are said to withstand drought admirably, as they do in the Nilgiri Hills and in Mysore, which are subject to just as long periods of drought as the Canara country, where the Bombay experiment is to be made.

MYSTERY OF HIGHLAND MAIDEN.

Mr. James A. Pickop, writing to the *Mail*, says—

"During the course of a short walking tour in the Highlands I arrived on the evening of Thursday, August 18, on the road between Ardfern and Ford, in the valley of the River Barbreck (Argyllshire). Though wishing to get to Ford by nightfall, the beauty of the sunset enticed me to mount a hill on the left of the road, overlooking the grounds of—House.

"Just before I reached the summit I was startled to see a figure on a rock above me. I had been looking straight before me, and could not imagine how I had escaped seeing the man or woman—approach! On drawing nearer, I saw the figure to be that of a very tall girl. She wore, apparently, a short skirt and a plaid or golf cap of some darkish brown or green tartan. Her long hair was blowing wildly round the face the features of which I was not near enough to remark, but which I could see to be of extraordinary whiteness. She appeared at first as though she neither heard nor saw me; the next moment she beckoned to me wildly, ran to the rock's edge, and was gone.

"I ran to the spot and looked over. There was hardly cover for a rabbit on the hillside, which sloped extremely steeply to the woods round—House. I descended the hill, calling all the time, and finally went through the wood to the foot to—House, to inquire if any of the house party had lost their way or been hurt on the hill. On inquiry I found that—House is at present let to an eminent London physician. He told me that several of his house party had been much distressed by a sight of this same figure of a tall girl."

"Many legends are connected with this valley, and the gillies and shepherds have, I hear, many circumstantial stories of the 'Hooded Maiden of Barbreck'. From inquisitive made by the—House party and others it is made perfectly certain that no girl in the very least answering to this description lives in the scattered community of this thinly populated district."

THE METRIC SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

The announcement that from and after October 1st all concerned in the cotton trade are urged by the Federation of Master Spinners to quote fractions of pence and weights in the decimal system has been referred to as a triumph for the metric system. According, however, to the views of those associated with the Decimal Association, this is a rather misleading statement. "It is a step in the right direction," said an official of that association to a London news agency representative, "but it does not go far enough. We are advocating the compulsory adoption of the metric system for all contracts of buying and selling in this country and the Colonies. In 1904 we got a Bill for the compulsory adoption of the metric system through the House of Lords, but we could not obtain 'facilities' in the House of Commons. Three years later we introduced a Bill in the House of Commons which was rejected by only 32 votes. It was opposed by Mr. Lloyd George, on the ground that the metric system had broken down in France, a statement which we dispute. A great deal of the opposition to our proposals comes from Manchester, but the manufacturers there can quote in metric terms when it is necessary. Recently, when the Swedish Government asked for tenders for so many thousand metres of khaki cloth the Manchester manufacturers were able to quote in the desired terms, and if they can do that for foreign customers why cannot the system be generally adopted at home? As to the future, it does not seem likely that we can do anything with a Government against us, but we are arranging a series of lectures and meetings for the autumn and winter months at which the metric system will be fully explained and illustrated."

MESSRS. CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and bawards of worthless imitations and substitutes

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, from whatever cause, take this—*Clarke's Blood Purifier and Restorer*. This salve has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—it CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCORFOLA, BAD LEGS, ECZEMA, BLOTHES, RASHES, POISON, SKIN, HEADACHE, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warrant free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufficient to give it a trial to its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRYED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT.

DR. WILLIAMS TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43 Bridge Street, Bow, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture'. I had exams for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture'."—June 31, 1904.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

From September 24th to 30th, 1910.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

September 24th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 23rd

September 23rd.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 23rd

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
ALDAMIAN, British str., 2400, St. J. George, 23rd Sept.—Sydney 31st Aug., General Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BUNA MARU, Japanese str., 1,813, Yatsuyanagi, 23rd Sept.—Duton 17th Sept., Coal-Mitsui Busan Kaisha.
DAGNY, Norwegian str., 883, Solvesen, 23rd Sept.—Wakamatsu 17th Sept., Coal-Angard, Thoresen & Co.
HAINUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 23rd September—Swatow 22nd Sept., General Douglas, Lepak & Co.
HANOI, French str., 630, J. Pannier, 22nd Sept.—Haiphong 19th Sept., General A. H. Murry.
KAGA MARU, Japanese str., 3,906, Kitano, 23rd Sept.—Wakamatsu 17th Sept., Coal-Mitsui Busan Kaisha.
KLASERIN ELISABETH, Austrian cruiser, 4,006, G. Hanra, 23rd September—Shanghai 19th Sept.
MATHILDE, German str., 891, Uldern, 23rd Sept.—Haiphong and Hoitow 22nd Sept., General—Jehow & Co.
PALAWAN, British str., 2,995, C. R. Longden, 13th Aug., 23rd Sept.—London and Antwerp 13th Aug., General P. & O. S. N. Co.
SHANSI, British str., 1,228, Pottinger, 23rd Sept.—Java 13th September, Sugar-Butterfield & Swire.
TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 23rd Sept.—Manila 20th Sept., General Butterfield & Swire.
TOSA MARU, Japanese str., 3,246, Y. Nomura, 23rd Sept.—Kobe and Moji 18th Sept., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
VORWAERTS, Austrian str., 3,727, Bednarz, 23rd Sept.—Kobe 13th and Shanghai 20th Sept., General—Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
23rd September
Carl Diederichsen, German str., for Hoitow.
G. Ford, Laizzi, German str., for Shanghai.
Helene, German str., for Hoitow.
Kwangtze, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
Laetitia, British str., for Saigon.
Rubi, British str., for Manila.
Spar, Norwegian str., for Newchwang.
Tenyo Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

23rd September.
GEORGE APAL, British str., for Shanghai.
HAIYANG, British str., for Swatow.
KUEICHOW, British str., for Canton.
KUMERIC, British str., for Manila.
SAMSEN, German str., for Hoitow.
YUENSANG, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hainun* reports: Fresh to moderate E. to N.E. wind, sea moderate and fine clear weather.
The British str. *Aldamian* reports: Fine calm voyage until the 22nd instant, strong N.E. wind, high beam sea.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

September 22nd.
TAIKOO DOCK—Union, Demeter, Japan, Sungiang.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Korey* will leave Manila on 22nd inst. p.m., and is due to arrive at this port to-day at 10 a.m.
The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* sailed from San Francisco on the 6th inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 27th inst.
The P.M. str. *Siberia* left San Francisco on the 13th instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 20th prox.
The P.M. str. *China* left San Francisco on the 20th instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 28th prox.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Apestr. *Catherine Apestr.* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 19th inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.
The Indo-China str. *Kutang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 16th inst., and is due here on the 26th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Oceanian*, with the French Mail of the 28th ult., and mails from London on the 27th ult., will leave Saigon on the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., and is expected to arrive here on the 26th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The G.T.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 5 p.m. on the 22nd instant, and left again at midnight same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 4 a.m. on the 26th inst.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver for Hongkong via usual ports of call on the 20th instant p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Morul Line str. *Silk* sailed from the United Kingdom for Hongkong via Straits on the 3rd instant.

The "Ben" Line str. *Renaldi* from Leith and London left Singapore on the 21st instant, for the N.Y.K. str. *Kitano Maru*.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kitano Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 23rd instant, and is expected here on the 26th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Bombay Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 10th instant, and is expected here on the 23rd instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* left Tacoma, Wash., for this port on the 20th ult., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Chicago Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 17th instant, and is expected here on or about the 25th prox.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Hainun*, from Swatow, Mr. Ough.
Per *Palawan*, from London, for Hongkong.
Mr. T. A. Koodward, Comdr. H. Pynes, Comdr. H. B. Veale, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. W. P. Stodd, Mr. J. M. Hooper, Mr. H. J. Morgan and Mr. J. M. Tulloch; for Shanghai, Miss E. Newbery, Miss Semple, Sergt. and Mrs. Brown, child and infant, Mrs. and Miss Broome, Mr. S. H. H. and Mrs. L. Thompson; for Yokohama, Miss C. A. P. Rowse.
Per *Aldamian*, from Australia, for Hongkong, Mr. F. Oliver, Mr. R. H. Snelling, Mr. C. F. Wainwright, Mr. J. Amyer, Mr. O. Walter, Mrs. and Miss Hope, Miss H. G. Getty, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Cammell; for Shanghai, Mr. F. A. Funder, for Kobe, Mr. J. Fuller, Mr. F. Daff, Mrs. and Miss Whiting, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. and Miss H. Brington, for Yokohama, Mrs. and Miss Harrison, Mr. S. Thornton, Mr. B. W. Martin and Mr. A. Mann.

THE BANK LINE. LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C. & SEATTLE

VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or About.
• SUVERIC	6,232	F. S. Gowley	27th September
• KUMERIC	6,232	G. B. McGill	20th October
AYMERIC	4,362	J. Boyd	20th November

Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

* These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1910.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 8th Oct. "EMPERESS OF IRELAND" SAT., 4th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" SAT., 29th Oct. "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 25th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, 8th Nov.

From St. John, N.B.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SAT., 19th Nov. "EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, 16th Dec.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 17th Dec. "ALLEN LINE" FRIDAY, 13th Jan.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" SAT., 14th Jan. "ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 10th Feb.

"Empress" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 P.M.
"Monteagle" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at ST. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "EMPERESS" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10

Intermediate on Steamers £43 £245.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTE ALICE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars of application from Agents. For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave COLONBO	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due MARSEILLES (London 1 day later)
DELHI	February 4	MANTUA	March 4
ARCADIA	February 18	MALWA	March 18
ASSAYE	March 4	MACEONIA 10500 (Through Steamer) calling at BOMBAY	April 1
MARMORA	March 18	April 15
DEVANHA	April 1	MOLDAVIA	April 29
DELHI	April 15	MONGOLIA	May 5
ASSAYE	April 29	MOERA	May 13
DELTA	May 13	MOOLTAN	June 10

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax).

1ST SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £10.64 RETURN.

2ND SALOON £48.80 £72.12 RETURN.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
SUNDA	about	about
NUBIA	January 25	March 11
SYRIA	February 8	March 25
NORE	March 8	April 24
PALAWAN	March 22	May 8
BORNEO	April 5	May 22
SICILIA	April 19	June 5
SUMATRA	May 31	July 19
NILE	June 14	July 31

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1ST SALOON £55.00 SINGLE £82.10 RETURN.

2ND £33.10 £57.40

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETTE,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION. STEAMERS DATE OF SAILINGS.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... PEKING On 15th October.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... CANTON On 5th

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALAWAN	Capt. C. B. Longdon, E.N.E.	About 24th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA			
ASSAYE	Capt. Owen Jones, E.N.E.	About 29th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI			
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 1st Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. G. W. Gordon, E.N.R.	Oct.	
LONDON and ANTWERP	SYRIA	About 5th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. D. C. Gregor, E.N.E.		
For Further Particulars, apply to	E. HEWETT, Superintendent		

Hongkong, 24th September, 1910

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 25th Sept., D'light
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 25th Sept., D'light
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 27th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 29th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUESDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 30th Sept., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANGWAN	"NANCHANG"	On 1st Oct., 4 P.M.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".		
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried throughout. CARGO booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.		
MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.		
FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINA N.") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-room and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai and Electric Fans in the State-room and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
Passenger must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.		
These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.		
FARE \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIBB,	TELEPHONE 36.
For Freight or Passage apply to—	AGENTS.	10

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN	"RUBOMA"	On 1st October.
COPENHAGEN	"TRANQUEBAE"	On 20th October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "SIAM"		On 6th December.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Tuesday, 27th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Wednesday, 28th Sept., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPEHNG"	Thursday, 29th Sept., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 30th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 4th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 7th Oct., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "NAMSANG".		Saturday, 8th Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.
The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

**SAWTOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.**

OCCUPYING 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMERS CAPTAIN LEAVING.

"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore ...	TUESDAY, 27th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG" ...	Capt. A. E. Hodges ...	TUESDAY, 4th Oct., at 10 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ...	Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	SUNDAY, 25th Sept., at 11 A.M.
Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).		
During the Month of September, a Special Reduction of 20 per cent. on Fares to Foochow and Return will be Allowed.		

For Freight and Passage apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1910.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR			
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC.	VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,	HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).	
			1910,
S.S. BUJO MARU	10,500 tons gross		Sail Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "		Dec. 21st, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 "		About Mid. Feb. 1911
For particulars apply to	N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.	
			403
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.			

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Compton Points, in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico. Central and South America.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (GROSS REG.)	LEAVES
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,182	WED'DAY, 5th Oct., at Noon.
VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WED'DAY, 2nd Nov., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR STEAMERS LEAVES

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. MUAYAMA	SUNDAY, 25th Sept., at 8 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO	WED'DAY, 28th Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	THURSDAY, 6th Oct., at Noon.
		Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Foochow during the month of September, 1910.
		CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1ST CLASS. 2ND CLASS. 3RD CLASS.

\$73.00 \$55.00 \$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI,

MANAGER

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**D. SCHOLTE & CO.,
AMSTERDAM.**

**DUTCH PIECE GOODS: SHIRTINGS,
SPANISH STRIPES, DRILLS,
CASHMERES, ETC., AND ALL SUNDRIES.**

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Chenan, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive Hongkong to-morrow. The Oceanian, with the French mail of the 26th ultimo, left Saigon on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 26th instant. The Tourane, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive here on Monday, the 26th instant.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Manila	Rubi	Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Lacées	Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	C. Ferdinand Lacées	Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO	Tenyo Maru	Printed Matter and Samples... 10.00 A.M. Registration... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.30 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M. No late fee... Letters 11.00 A.M. Saturday, 24th, 1.15 P.M. Sunday, 25th, 4.00 P.M. Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M. Saturday, 24th, 5.00 P.M. Saturday, 24th, 5.00 P.M. Registration... 4.15 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.) Letters ... 6.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Tsue Maru	Monday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Saigon	Fooching	Tuesday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Kuching	Tuesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Joshi Maru	Tuesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Alderman	Tuesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M. No late fee... Letters 11.00 A.M. Saturday, 24th, 1.15 P.M. Sunday, 25th, 4.00 P.M. Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M. Saturday, 24th, 5.00 P.M. Registration... 4.15 P.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.) Letters ... 6.00 P.M.	
Siberian Mail to Europe	Anhui	Saturday, 25th, 9.00 A.M. Sunday, 26th, 1.15 P.M. Monday, 27th, 9.00 A.M. Tuesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M. Wednesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M. Thursday, 30th, 10.00 A.M. Friday, 31st, 10.00 A.M. Saturday, 1st, 1.15 P.M. Sunday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M. Monday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M. Tuesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M. Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M. Thursday, 6th, 9.00 A.M. Friday, 7th, 9.00 A.M. Saturday, 8th, 1.15 P.M. Sunday, 9th, 3.00 P.M. Monday, 10th, 3.00 P.M. Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M. Wednesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M. Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M. Friday, 14th, 3.00 P.M. Saturday, 15th, 3.00 P.M. Sunday, 16th, 3.00 P.M. Monday, 17th, 3.00 P.M. Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M. Wednesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M. Thursday, 20th, 3.00 P.M. Friday, 21st, 3.00 P.M. Saturday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M. Sunday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M. Monday, 24th, 3.00 P.M. Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M. Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M. Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M. Friday, 28th, 3.00 P.M. Saturday, 29th, 3.00 P.M. Sunday, 30th, 3.00 P.M. Monday, 31st, 3.00 P.M. 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